Introduction

Olujo is a group of people settling in the north of Indian subcontinent. They migrated from the West Roman Republic before its downfall and brought with them a form of colloquial Latin that over the centuries has changed and simplified extensively. The name of the people itself is a corruption from the Latin word for the east, oriēns.

Olujo settled upon the subcontinent and created their small kingdom in the Hindustan region. Olujo people are renowned merchants and entertainers. Throughout the years, the Olujo has maintained its worship of Roman gods, especially the Capitoline Triad (**Juhmyto**/Jupiter, **Juno**, and **Minelawa**/Minerva) which had syncretized to Hindu concept of trimūrti (Juhmyto/Jupiter as Brahma, the creator father; Juno as Vishnu, the preserver mother; and Minelawa/Minerva as Shiva, the destroyer daughter).

Olujo people is hypothesized to migrate from the West Roman Republic when Christianity became the state religion. Dissatisfied with their ancestral worship now sidelined, Olujo traveled east and named themselves as the people of the east (**Genesa Olujo**; **genesa** comes from Latin gens).

The capital city of the small Olujo kingdom is the **Kapitili**, named after the large temple “Capitola” honoring the Capitoline Triad the people erected after settling. Olujo people also took various forms of Hindu festivals; such as Maha Shivaratri (in Olujo, the festival is dedicated to Minelawa/Minerva), holi, vishu (devoted to Juno in Olujo tradition), and many more.

The language Olujo people uses is a derivative of Latin, a far Romance language, which grow on its own peculiarity due to centuries of isolation in a brand-new land.

Phonology

The **consonants** of standard Olujo language are as follows.

		Labial	Dental/Alveolar	Palatal	Velar
Plosive	Voiceless	[p]	**t** /t̪/	**c**	**k**
	Voiced		**d**		**g** /ɡ/
	Velarized		**th** /t̪ˠ/ **dh** /dˠ/		
	Ejective		**t’** /t̪’/	**c’** /c’/	**k’** /k’/
Nasal	Voiceless	**hm** /m̥/	**hn** /n̥/	**hnj** /ɲ̊/	[ɴ̥]
	Voiced	**m**	**n**	**nj** /ɲ/	[ɴ]
Fricative/Affricate	Voiceless	**f** /ɸ/	**s** /t̪͡θ ~ ʦ/	**sj** /ʃ/	[x ~ ħ]
	Velarized		**sh** /t̪͡θˠ ~ ʦˠ/	**sjh** /ʃˠ/	
	Ejective		**s’** /t̪͡θ’ ~ ʦ’/	**sj’** /ʃ’/	
Approximant/Lateral approximant	Regular		**l**	**j**	[ɰ]
	Velarized		**lh** /lˠ/[1]	[ɥ]	**w**

[p] occurs when f /ɸ/ is spoken amidst a word.

[ɴ̥] and [ɴ] occur when dental/alveolar and palatal nasals meet syllables containing velar consonants.

[x ~ ħ] occurs when /ʃ/ meets syllables containing velar consonants.

[ɰ] occurs when /w/ meets with unrounded vowels.

[ɥ] occurs when /j/ meets with rounded vowels.

[1] The velarized dental/alveolar lateral approximant **lh** is also labialized.

The **vowels** are as follows.

	Unrounded	Rounded
Close	**i**	**y** **u**
Central	**è** /ɜ/	**ò** /ɞ/
Open-mid	**e** /ɛ/ **a** /ʌ/	**o** /ɔ/
Vocalic	**l** /l̩/	**lh** /l̩ˠ/

The consonant **l** and **lh** are syllabic consonants and can act as vowels attached to a consonant.

A word in Olujo language cannot possess both unrounded and rounded vowels inside of it. A word must only have either unrounded or rounded vowels. That is why Olujo affixes have two forms, one for unrounded words and other for rounded words.

Stress in an Olujo word is placed on the penultimate (second last) syllable.

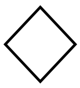
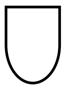
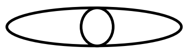
The syllable structure of Olujo language is a very simple (C)V. Original Latin words that the speakers of the language bring from their migration are thus heavily changed to fit the format.

The regular word order of Olujo is VOS.

Native Orthography

The Olujo language is written natively in a featural (it does not notate phonemes, instead it notates phonetic features) alphabet named **Hmlgima** (perfective form of **hmigema**, from Latin pigmentum), meaning "dye". The writing system uses four types of dye to paint the base form of the alphabet to note the manners of articulation, hence the name. Hmlgima is written from right to left.

The alphabet has four base forms for consonants, each refers to a place of articulation in Olujo. They are as follows.

Labial	Dental/Alveolar	Palatal	Velar
			

If the consonant is voiceless, it is unmarked and soon is painted. If it is voiced, first a dot is put to the base form, usually on its inside or top.

After that, the base form is painted according to the manner of articulation. Olujo script recognizes four manners: plosive, nasal, fricative/affricate, and approximant/lateral approximant. The dyes used are as follows.

Plosive	Nasal	Fricative/affricate	Approximant/lateral approximant
Yellow	Light Blue	Purple	Red

Because the velar base form looks like an eye, many people only paint the iris part and left the sclera part unpainted.

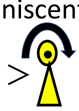
If a consonant is velarized, a circular arrow-like diacritic  is placed above. It can be put below but the diacritic must be rotated 180 degrees first as in 

If a consonant is an ejective, another diacritic now in the shape of the crescent moon  is placed above or below the text.

The base forms possess an inherent vowel of è, inspired by the neighboring scripts such as Devanāgarī. To change the inherent vowel, a vowel letter is put on the left side of the consonant. The vowel letters are as follows.

Vowel	Letter	Vowel	Letter
i	I	**y**	>
e	I I	**u**	>>
a	I I I	**o**	>>>
l	X	**è**	L
		lh	M

The vowel letters are somewhat of a reminiscent from the Roman numerals system.

Thus, the complete letter for *__dho__ is >>> 

Despite its complexity, Hmlgima adorns almost all houses of Olujo people in family name banners and cities in street and building signs.

Morphology

Verb

Visual Evidentiality

Verbs in Olujo language are modified by whether the action is able to be seen or not. This is done by the prefix **hmatiwit'è-/hmotywyt'ò-** (hmati is derived from Latin potis; wit'è is derived from Latin video), translated word-by-word means "can see." This prefix is shortened to **tiwi-/tywy-** in informal speech.

Prefix for general negation **na-/no-** (from Latin nōn) modifies it as an action that cannot be seen. If a verb normally cannot be seen materially (such as to think) and using it with visual evidential case, this enhances the verb's importance and even show grandiosity (i.e., people somehow can see your amazing thought process within the real world).

Aspect (Imperfective/Perfective)

The root form of a verb is in imperfective aspect. This means that an action is still ongoing or incomplete. To form the perfective, an action that is complete, one must do:

1. A word's first and second vowels are killed.

2. Insert the syllabic consonant **l** (for unrounded word)/**lh** (for rounded word) after the consonant that has the first deleted vowel.

3. Insert the first vowel to the consonant that has the second deleted vowel.

For example, the Olujo word for "to plant" is **tylo** (from Latin trīticum "wheat"). It is an imperfect verb. To form the perfective form, first the first vowel y is deleted. It becomes tlo. Delete the second vowel as well. Now it is only tl. After that, add the vocalic lh to the first consonant. It is now tlhl. Finally, add the once deleted first vowel y to the second consonant. The word now becomes **tlhly**.

If the word does not have a first consonant, for example in the Olujo word **olumo** "to equip a weapon" (from the Latin armō) the rule still applies as if the first vowel has a consonant. The perfective form of olumo then is lhlomo.

The perfective form of a verb can also be used to denote a thing coming from the completed action. For example, **tlhly** “has planted” can also mean rice/wheat, that is a thing that comes from the completed action of planting. **Lhlomo** “has equipped a weapon” can also mean knight, a person that comes from the completed action of equipping a weapon.

Benefactive
If an action is beneficial to the people, the suffix **-mana**/**-mono** (from Latin bonus) is used in the verb.

If an action is beneficial toward the self but not to others, the suffix **-mlla**/**-mlhlo** (from Latin malus) is used instead.

The benefactive case is optional, but using it emphasizes the topic.

Adverb
An adverb is placed after the verb it modifies.

Tense
Olujo has dropped all of its root Latin tenses. It does not mark tenses in the sentences and further details can be optionally added as adverb particle. Almost all unmodified form is in the present tense.

To indicate future tense, the particle **ama** is used, positioned as a usual adverb.

Conditional
If an action or a noun is discussed within the realm of possibility but not actually happening at the moment (“if”, conditional mood), an infix **-jadi-**/**-jody-** (from Hindi yadi) is used after the first syllable of the root word. This is an optional mood marking.

Noun

Abstract/Concrete
A noun, either as the object or the subject of a sentence, is also modified by whether the thing is concrete or abstract. The suffix for denoting a concrete thing is **-manada**/**-monodo** (from Latin mundus), while the abstract is **-kikitaca**/**-kukutoco** (from Latin cōgītātiō). The two suffixes often shortened to just **-mada**/**-modo** and **-kica**/**-kuco** in informal speech.

If both the subject and the object of a sentence possess the same abstract/concrete alignment, only one part is marked. This is usually placed on the object.

Cases
Olujo only retained some of the cases of Latin and even then, they are in very simplified forms. An adjective in a word follows the case of the noun it modifies.

The regular form of a noun is absolutive in alignment (it behaves as the patient of an action in a transitive verb and also as the core argument of an intransitive verb) and thus unmarked (in a sense the dative case of Latin is merged without mark in here).

To show a noun acting as an agent of an action, the suffix **-s’ema**/**-s’ymo** (from Latin thema) is used. This is different from Latin’s nominative-accusative alignment.

To address the noun in a sentence, vocative case as prefix **imi-/umu-** (from Latin 2nd declension 2 sg. accusative case) is used.

To show a noun possessing certain things or qualities, the genitive case as an infix after a word's first syllable **-isa-/-yso-** (from Latin 3rd declension 3 sg. genitive case) is used. For example, "food" **esika** (from Latin esca) becomes "food's ..." **eisasika**.

To show the source or the point of origin of a noun, ablative case as suffix **-me/-mo** (from Latin 3rd declension 3 sg. ablative case) is used.

The order of the affix is really random. To emphasize a certain case, it usually goes first if it is a prefix or the last if it is a suffix. The emphasized case is also usually having a secondary stress, stressed first syllable that is weaker than the usual Olujo stress.

Number

Singular nouns are not marked in Olujo.

The plural is formed by saying the final vowel of the word twice. For example: the plural form of **tlhly** is **tlhlyy**, the plural form of **alebi** "tree" (from Latin arbor) is **alebii**.

Pronouns

The pronouns in Olujo are as follows.

	Singular		Plural	
	English	Olujo	English	Olujo
First	I	**ekè** (from Latin ego)	We	**ekèè**
Second	You	**thu** (from Latin tu)	You all	**thuu**
Third	He/She/It	**iseja** (amalgam from Latin is and ea)	They	**isejaa**

Adjective

Adjectives in Olujo is put after the noun it modifies. For example, "green tree" in Olujo is ordered as "tree green" **alebi wiridi** (wiridi comes from Latin viridis).

Translation Practice

hmotywyt’òunu tlhlymonodo ekès’ema		
hmotywyt’ò-unu	tlhly-monodo	ekè-s’ema
VIS-eat	PFV\plant.ABS-CON	1.SG-ERG
I eat rice		

nohmotywyt’òolhu sh’uwo ekèkikitaca		
no-hmotywyt’ò-olhu	sh’uwo	ekè-kikitaca
NEG-VIS-begin	can	1.SG.ABS-ABST
I can begin		

olhu from Latin ōrdior, **sh’uwo** from Latin sciō.

nahmatiwit’èwila hmlresewe ekèkikitaca		
na-hmatiwit’è-wila	hmlresewe	ekè-kikitaca
NEG-VIS-want	PFV\persevere	1.SG.ABS-ABST
I want to persevere		

wila from Proto-Indo-European *welh$_1$- (to choose, to want), **hmlresewe** is the perfective form of **hmerisewe** from Latin persevērō.

hmatiwit’èfljimana mo ekèmanada		
hmatiwit’è-flji-mana	ama	ekè-manada
PFV\VIS-become-BEN	will.FUT.PTCL	1.SG.ABS-CON
I will succeed		

flji is the perfective form of **fija** from Latin fiō, **ama** from Latin infectum active tense of future indicative.

nohmotywyt’òsh’ujodywo hmati njhici thuu, sh’lhwu mlhtu thuu						
no-hmotywyt’ò-sh’u<jody>wo	hmati	njhici	thuu	sh’lhwu	mlhtu	thuu
NEG-VIS-<COND>-know	able_to	VIS.DEM	PL\2.ABS	PFV\VIS-know	many	PL\2.ABS
If you can understand this, you know too much						

njhici from Latin hic, **mlhtu** from Latin multus.